# MEXICO.

President Diaz's Government and Its Prospects.

TROUBLES WITH MR. FOSTER

What His Minister of Foreign Affairs Says About the Matters in Dispute.

NO VIELDING TO AMERICAN DEMANDS.

CITY OF MEXICO. Dec. 17, 1877. The Diaz government is still on its good behavior. forms, which it gave as a reason for its existence; but it will do so manana—at some time in the dim !uture—
if it only gets half a chance. Manana in this conniry, as many readers of the Hanalo are aware, is the promised day on which something should and would be done, if it were only convenient. Mananc is the tron wall against which American ratiroad projectors and others who have evolved schemes for the salvation of this country bave dashed themselves to pieces. Messrs. Plumb, Rosencrans and many more are among its noble martyrs: and now manana claims a fresh victim in the person of another rathroad man, who is said to be an appendage of Colonel Tom Scott, but

The present government is striving hard to make the world forget its violent origin by maintaining peace and good order as far as its power extends.
Unfortunately its power cannot yet be said to extend to the American frontier, and this is still one of the obstacles that exist in the way of recognition by the United States. There is no doubt that General Diaz has elements of popularity and is making an effort to remove the standing grievances on the Rio Grande The troops, numbering about six hundred, that left recently for Matamoros, have by this time probably reached their destination. I passed them on the railroad to Vera Cruz. Crowded together freight cars like cattle, and many o thom accompanied by their wives and children, men appeared to need very little scratching to be full blown Indian savages. The soldier's wife, who is permitted to accompany her husband on warlike expedi tions, is an important arm of the military service in shares all his hardships. What she lacks in persona charms-and she generally lacks very much in that and inlantine appendage to the Mexican army is the natural consequence of the system by which it is retruited. The powers that be, for instance, need more soldiers. They send out a party of petty officers. These seize upon the first poor devil in scant clothing they meet who appears furtable for the purpose, bine him if necessary and carry him off. The poor devil's family, dependent upon him for a livelihood, must follow his changed fortunes, and the powers that be must help to take care of them also. In official re-ports these forced recruits are called voluntaries, and among the items of a bill of expenses recently presented to the government by a recruiting officer in Yucatan was one for rope to bind "volunteers." As a consequence of this high handen system, or rather want of system, soldiers are not trusted outside the barracks except in bodies and accompanied by their officers, and in cases of pronunciamentos pass over from out side to the other with cheerful alacrity. DIAZ AND HIS ADVISERS.

Most people here give the government credit for good intentions. "It has already lasted tweive months!" exclaimed to me one of its prominent friends, triumphantly, as if that was a considerable time for a Mexican government to look back upon. seneral Diaz, the hero of innumerable pronut stamentos, has smong them all preserved a reguta-tion for patriotism and bluff honesty. He has had the good fortune or the good some to call to bis counsome men of ability and integrity. It cannot, however, be denied that some of his influential fol-lowers are the "rag-tag and bob-tail" of professional utionists, who were ill-provided with change of inderwear before his advent to power, but are now Diaz, as he appeared to me on horseback to-day riding along the Pasio, is a dashing soldier, of fine military earing, with a good-looking though not atriking least two of his most prominent advisers. There is Mr. Romero, Secretary of the Treasury, so well and favorably known in the United States. He is a financier of undoubted integrity and untiring industry. His personal appearance is that of a man of medium height, cer of undoubted integrity and untring industry. His personal appearance is that of a man of medium height, with a very pale, thoughtful face, which, in contrast with his coal black beard, gives him an air of supernatural melancholy. He has made successful efforts to replenish a depleted treasury, which is, however, far fram equal to the demands made upon it. One need but take a look at the number of people in his antechamber, who pounce upon him the moment he makes his appearance. They include all classes, from the prosperous politician in broadcioth down to the peladito or poor devil in the scanniest possible tronsers or with no trousers at all, who has learned just enough of civilization to have a claim upon the trensury. Mr. Romero is said to be more friendly to the United States than his colleagues of the Cabinet, but to be rather timid about expressing his opinion on the subject. The Mexican Treasury has been helped along lately by patriotic contributions of the best classes of society toward the payment of the American gebt. No end of theatrical performances and collections have taken place for the benefit of la deuda Americana, all of which goes to show that it is thought best to conciliate the United States government by such peace offerings.

The Minister of Forkeign Apparis THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN APPAIRS

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Equally prominent as Mr. Romero, but perhaps of more imprediate concerns to us, is Mr. Vallarte, the Minister of Foreigh Affairs, who is also Chief Justice, and in case something should happen to President Diaz, would be his constitutional successor. Mr. Vallarte is a pleasant, mild mannered gentieman. Report says, with what truth I know not, that he is a very good hater. To bim are just now attributed negotiations with the South American republics looking to an alliance against the United States. This seems incredible, for Mr. Vallarte is too intelligent a man to waste his time with such chied's play. I sought and obtained an interview with him in order to present, through the Harald, the Opinions of a government whose delicate relations, or rather want of relations, with the United States are at present the all-absorbing topic in this country.

the Herrald, the Spinions of a government whose delicate relations, or rather want of relations, with the United States are at present the all-absorbing topic in this country.

Beginning the conversation, I remarked that the difficulties raised by the United States as regards the recognition of the Diaz government most be rather distasted to the Diaz government most be rather distasted to the latter.

"Yes," he repide, "it was rather annoying. The State Department in Washington asked too much, or rather Mr. Foster did, and he supposed Mr. Foster had not gone beyond his instructions. He demanded that American citizens residing in Mexico should be exempt from lorced loans (contribuciones). This Moxico could not and would not concede, as it would amount to toreign interference in her internal affairs and lead other governments to ask the same exemption for their citizons. In the next place the United States government claimed that its troops snould be allowed to invade Mexico to pursue and capture persons charged with crime upon American territory, Mexican troops to have the same right of pursuing malefactors beyond the American border. This demand, Mr. Vaillarts said, was against international law and an infringement upon the national sovereignt of Mexico. Besides, it would probably lead to had feeling and bloody collisions. Mexicans would hate to see United States troops upon their soil as much as Texans would be emotitered at the sight of Mexican troops upon theirs, no matter what the object of the invasion. Mr. Vailarte was sorry to say the United States government had, as yet, failed to give any explanations as regards the violation of Mexican territory by its troops, under Colonel Snafter and Leutenant Bulls. Another and third question between the two government, as a matter of friendship, some time ago surrendered to the United States three of its citizens, charged with oflences clearly mentioned, no matter what their citizenship and what the amount involved, should be surrendered upon demand by cither gove

thieving."

Here your correspondent inquired whether Mr. Vallarte did not think that Mr. Mata had been treated rather shabbily by the State Department in Washington. The reply was:—"Yes, he might have met with a more cordinal reception, but he (Mr. Vailarte) noped that Mr. Zamacona would lare better." Not desiring to intrude any longer upon Mr. Vailarte's valuable time, I terminated the interview.

I terminated the interview.

Forced Loans.

The erroneous impression has prevailed here that Mr. Foster, our able representative, was more exacting in bil domands upon the Dark government than the instructions of the State Department had warranted. The Mexican papers have made comments

as the report published and editorially credited by them, that the American Congress had deposed Mr. Haves and installed Mr. Tilden is legal President. What the United states government did ask regarding the contributions: alluded to by Mr. Vailarte is that American citizens should be exempted from forced leans frequently levied in an arbitrary manner by millitary commanders according to their ascessities, which are chiefly imposed upon forcing contributions of their ascessities, which are chiefly imposed upon forcing the states claim that American citizens should only be compelled to pay taxes levied by tegislative authority, referring, among other reasons for this Jemand, to a decision by the Supreme Gourt of Mexico, which declares illegal any tax imposed by executive or military authority.

Railroad scinkings citizens in probably now as firmly established as any Mexican government can be, is injurious to the commercial interests of American citizens. As it is the subjects of the Emperor William aimost monopolize the commerce of Mexico. There is but one American house of any promitence in this city, and probably not had a dozen in the whole Republic. The non-recognition of this government is said to have caused the deleat in the Mexican Congress of the American retiroad scheme to which I have aiready alluded, although its projectors had the support of Mr. Romero. They proposed to build a railroad from the city of Mexico to the Fanne coast, and after its completion a great the to the American frontier connecting with the lexas-Pacific. The Mexican Googress was acked for a subsidy of \$11,000 per mile, but falled to comply with the request. It is cannot that the immediate mover of this scheme, a Mr. Sullivan, is associated with General Palmer, of the Colorado railroads, and backed by Colonel Fom Scott, who is to receive his backing at the hands of Congress in Washington. Though thwarried for the present they have not attactoned the field.

MEXICAN MAIL CONTRACT.

According to a sub-sidy of \$1,000 per mile, but h

LATEST ADVICES-BOMERO'S LEAVE OF AB-SENCE-A NEW MILITARY COMMANDER AT THE CAPITAL-ROBBERS CAPTURE A PRIZE

HAVANA, Jan. 5, 1878. The British mail steamer which arrived here to-day brings the following Mexican advices:-

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30, 1877. Secretary of State Romero has been granted a two months' leave of absence to recruit his health. Pub-Relations on account of his intimate acquaintance with the American people. The friends of Vallarie, on the other hand, declare this qualification to be an objection, stating that Mexico is not to be pinned to the cuffs of the American nation.

President Diaz pretends to entertain anti-European sentiments, and is apparently courting a close alliance with the United States.

MILITARY CRANGES.

General Negrete has been appointed military commander of the Federal district in place of Gonzales. The latter has not yet taken charge of the War Department. The covernment inistrusts Negrete.

American State Confidence of the War Department. The covernment inistrusts Negrete.

Bardes Companies to the Capital the uncertified condition of the border is hardly discussed. The press is disposed to be cautious on the subject.

Eathroads Authorized.

Congress before adjourning authorized the construction of the following railroads:—From the City of Mexico to Moreius, from Ceisya to Palmillas and from Omatusco to Packues.

A convoy, carrying \$30,000 in silver, has been robbed in the district of Mexico. The robbers escaped.

Paying The indemnity to the United States. with the American people. The friends of Vallarie,

caped.

PAYING THE INDEMNITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that the steamship City of New York carried \$100,000, part payment of the Mexican indemnity, on her last trip.

JOUSSETT'S MAD FREAK.

THE MISSING DEUG CLERK VISITS HIS FORMER EMPLOYER.

It will be remembered that on the morning of the 16th of January, 1877, a boatman, while in the victory of the foot of Eighty-first street, East River, discovered a coat, hat, some papers and what ap peared to be blood status upon the ground. He quickly notified the police, who at once took charge of the property. Among the papers was a drug clerk's certificate, issued to Albert Joussett by the New York Board of Pharmacy. There were also letters addressed to Albert Joussett, in cere of Dr. Paul Kretzschmar, corner of Adelphi and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. The

## THE KINZEY ABANDONMENT.

The contine business having been disposed of vester day morning at the Essex Market Police Court Judge organ directed the officer in attendance to summor before him a party of well dressed ladies and centle men who were sitting unobtrusively in the rear of the court room. The parties proved to be Mr. William O. Kinzey, the well snown dry goods dealer, of No. 767 Bronway, sud fits wife, Mrs. Adelaide Kinzey, who bas charged him with abandonment, each accompanied by iriends and sympathisers. Judge Morgan then announced to Mr. and Mrs. Kinzey that, after having carefully weighed all the evidence in the case, taken during a protracted investigation, he had decided to fix the amount to be paid by the former toward the maintenance of the latter at the rate of \$15 weekly for the period of tweive months to come.

"Where shall I pay this money?" asked Mr. Kinzey. the court room. The parties proved to be Mr. William

Judge Morgan-To Mr. Kellock, Superintendent of

Judge Mordan—To Mr. Rellock, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, under the supervision of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Kiszer (sarcastically)—So Mrs. Kinzey is now enrolled as one of the outdoor poor. She certainly ought to have relief.

Counsel for Mr. Kinzey then formally announced to Judge Morgan that his client would appeal to the Court of Special Sessions for a review of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such cases, and the parties quietly withdrew from the court foom.

## THE CAT SHOW.

The cat show terminated lost night at the New

American Museum. Seven hundred and six cats com-

peted for prizes, and the result was announced late last night. Over eighty-two thousand visitors have voted for their lavorites. The names of the successfel cats, their class and value of prize is as follows:

Russian Joe, New York, trick, \$250; Keola, New York, trick, \$10; Sailor, New York, tortoise shell, \$10; Dickey James, New York, Hall Columbia, \$10; Carrier and George, \$30; Mexican, \$50; Hail Columbia, \$10; Carrie and George, New York, triplets, \$10; Hail Columbia, \$10; Carrie and George, Now York, triplets, \$10; Hail Columbia, \$10; Carrie and George, New York, triplets, \$10; Hail Columbia, \$10; St. Louis, \$10, Naudaomest, \$50; Panny, New York, handsomest mother, \$40; Jack, New York, mixed, \$5; Bob, Tarf, Field and Farm, lattest, \$5; Tiger, New York, incleaged, \$3; Charley Ross, Montreal, ughest, \$50; Dick, greatest sagacky, \$3; Raiph, New York, the Ceduest, \$50; Holland, New York, white, \$5; Minnie, New York, trice, \$50; Cora, New York, mixed, \$2; Roserick Dua, New York, white, \$5; Minnie, New York, trice, \$50; Cora, New York, white, \$5; Minnie, New York, trice, \$50; Holland, \$50; Hol voted for their favorites. The names of the success-

EDWIN BOOTH.

THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN RETURNING TO "HIS" TREATRE-BEVIVAL OF "BICHARD IIL"-THE PLAY-ITS ORIGIN AND ITS MOBALS-

To the Editor of the Herald:engagement at the theatre which bears his name, and to the scenes which witnessed his downtall as a manager, is a stroke of moral courage which denote house under the management of Messra Jarrett & able to comprehend the grandeur of a fite that is con-trolled solely by the struggles and triumphs of genius acceptance of the polite offer tendered by those gen-tleman was but the prompting of an honorable am-bition. Booth's theatre is a material product of the genius of Edwin Booth. The power of his talents alone called it into existence, and it was wrested from his possession through causes over which he had no have demanded, not only the ownership of this magnificent temple of the drame, but also the The fact that the majesty of the law has finally awarded this latter distinction to its present owners turnishes the best evidence that could be adduced of the great worth of Mr. Booth's personal and professional reputation. It has long been apparent that the New York public were eager for the return of this actor to the boards which a few years ago he so refuctantly left, and it is eminently proper that he should be welcomed back, not only as an actor, but as the mirers will soon have an opportunity to thus welcome the most interesting in dramatic annals.

GARRICK AND HOOTH COMPARED.

Although Edwin Booth's is the only Hamlet of which the United States is able to boast, and through walls of "his" theatre have been made to reverberate with a classic ring, yet it is peculiarly fitting that he should have chosen Shakespeare's "Richard III," for the approaching "first nights," for in that play he made his first appearance on any stage, when he played Tyrrel to his father's Richard at the Boston Museum on the evening of September 10, 1849. It is day became the Hamlet of England, should have seactor. Garrick, however, burst before Loudon in the may be accounted for from the fact that Garrick was twenty-lour years of age, while Booth was but sixteen. The latter, notwithstanding, played the King at an earlier age than did the English tragedian. Garrick's effort immediately stamped him as a man possessed with remarkable talents, and it is represented that for many nights the public went in vast crowds to see him, and that from the fashionable ends of West minister the most elegant company flocked to the play from Temple Bar the whole way was covered with a line of coacnes. Booth originally essayed the character in 1851 at the National Theatre, in Chatham street, on the occasion of his father's benefit. The elder Booth having been seized with illness the youth filled his part. A prodigious concourse of people were present, and, "as the performance proceeded came manifest, pleasure succeeded surprise and hon-est approval rewarded a worthy and daring effort." most cheering applause, and the theatre-going people

most cheering applause, and the theatre-going people of New York have had no reason to regret the lavor which was then kindly bestowed on an unknown aspirant for recognition.

THE CREATION OF "RICHARD III."

"Richard III." will now be reproduced by Mr. Booth under such peculiar circumstances that public attention will be drawn to the play in an unusual degree. This play is historical in its teachings, intellectual in its composition, horrible in its tragic grandeur and vast in its stage aspect. Shakespoure, who wrote this play in 1095, has been assailed in a most unwarrantable manner for his so-called historical in accuractes, for, although a number of his plays are called "bistorical." yet be was not a historian; nor was he a lawyer, although a Lord Chief Justico of England expressed amyzonont at the correctness of the Juridical phrases and forensic allusions with which his writings abound. He was not a physician, yet one of the most eminent members of the Royal College of Physicians in London, arrives at the conviction that his works prove him to have been a disgent student of all medical knowledge existing in his time. Neither was he a clergyman, netwithstanding Bishop Wordsworth declares that his elusions are saturated with divine wisdom, and hecerianily was not an ornithology, and the province of the his surface and the intensity of the call of the most the intensity of the conviction that his works prove him to have been a disgent student of all medical knowledge existing in his time. Neither was he a clergyman, netwithstanding Bishop Wordsworth declares that his elusions are saturated with divine wisdom, and hecerianily was not an ornithology without being struck with the extraordinary knowledge which he has displayed for the arm in which he lived. Shakespaare was

of the historian, and kindles the flame of virtue, while he shews the miseries and calamities of vice," and especially is this true as applied to "Richard III," RICHARD WOPULLY MINKEPRENKATED.

Skottowe insists that the modern detestation of Richard is, in a great measure, due to the popularity of Shakespeare's drama, while, at the same time, he states that the occurrences of Richard's reign were recorded under the scrutiny of the "peabuse Tudors," whose claim to the throne was that of conquest and the unfounded pretence of having delivered England from the yoke of an oppressor. The name of Richard therefore, he adds, has reached posterity under a cloud of obloquy, which the peas of impartial modern writers will never be able to remove. He believes that Shakespeare imbibed the Lancastrian prejudices, but if the historians of Richard's own reign and those who have followed have not succeeded in latifully representing the cares of that monarch, it is not easy to understand why any part of the responsibility for failure should have rested with Shakespeare, who was not a historian. It will, probably, not be denied that Richard III, was a tyrant and a murderer, although he may not have been worse than some other Kings, or in last so much of a master of hypocrisy as is claimed. Shakespeare sought solely to teach the historic moral lessons of his life and roign, and truthfully indeed has he illustrated the miseries and calamities of that order of vice with which his career was fraught.

THE KINGS DEFORNITION KENGERRATED.

Shakespeare's play agritued the question, "What is the authority for imputing deformity of body to Richard's of the poet is not upt to lead his heroes very far from the paths in which historians have placed them. Courtenny, one of the highest of recent modern authorities, contends that his heads and More. The former says:—"He was small and little of stature; so was he of body greatly deformed, the one shoulder higher than his right." The extent of Richard's actual deformities, bowever, is a matter of

high shoulder.

Historians dwell at some length upon the finally troubled conscience of Richard, and make record of a dreadful dream which he had, wherein he seemed to see "divers images, like sprible devils," &c. The poet seized upon this statement of fact as a means of illustrating the remorae and mental punishment which blood-guilty creatures suffer in atomement for wheir enormous deeds. With a master hand he changes the divers images into "the souls of all that he had murdered," and in the fith act makes Richard say:—

By the speakle Pent shadows to might

By the anostic Poni, shadows to night liave struck more terror to the soul of Richard Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers. Armed in proof, and led by shallow Richmond.

Entirely opposite in their tone are the words which he causes the Earl of Richmond to utter, who afterward triumplis over the tyrant at the lamous battle of Bosworth Field:—

The same scene is thus rendered by Shakespeare; King-A horse: a horse: My kingdom for a horse: Sir William Catcaby-Withdraw, My Lord, Pil help you so a

King—A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!
Sir William Oxioshy—Withdraw, My Lord, Pli help you to a borse.

King—Slave, I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die!
I think there be six Richmonds in the deld:
Five have I slain ta-day instead of him:—A horse! My kingdom for a horse!

That King Richard Ill, was actually brought to this consdition of despair is no exaggeration, and thus it is that the great poet supplies "those words which the most faithful history almost necessarily leaves open" and enables us to "see that which it has not recorded, but that which ought to be the truth."

A LESSON OF PAST EVENTS.
In constructing this pay Shakesi-care seems to have borne is mind the origin and early progress of the English theatre, and while all his works exhibit the lact that he regarded the theatre as a strong arm of civilization, yet is it especially noticeable in the piny under consideration. All theatrical compositions in Grest Britain were originally founded upon Scripture, and were caided "My steries," for the reason that the most mysterious events, such as the creation of the

under consideration. All theatrical compositions in Grest Britain were originally founded upon scripture, and were caided "Mysteries." for the reason that the most mysterious eventa, such as the creation of the world, incarnation, resurrection of Christ, &c., were generally dramatized. These plays were, for the most park, performed in sacred edince; but when the theatre finally emerged from the Church with the hope, as it would appear, of becoming a distinct school of learning and moraitly, dramatic works partook of a wider range, and the new plays were denominated "Morahites." The masses becoming more enlightened under their influence, those, in due course of time, resulted in producing a time order of dramatic compositions cailed historical plays, or "Histories," which were colculated to teach the lessons of past events. Shake-speare's "Bichorn III." comes ducer the last classification, and throughout all his plays he nourishes the fact that the British theatre was rocked in the cradies of religion, morating and knowledge, and his commined works form an unanswerable argument that the theatre proper constitutes the only medium whereby these elements, wind should alone govern the actions of manking, can be united for the purposes of truthful and visible flustrations.

THE CHURCH AND STAGE.

Mr. Bouncault, in his recent article in the North American Review, would have done well had he attributed the decline of the drama to the attacks made upon it by the modern clergy, for with the continued support of the Church it would have retained its elevated standard, and the immoral drama could never have flourished. The Church cannot destroy the theatre, but without an enlightened support of the Church has committed a great sin, for which it amould lose so time in making atonement, in chapting the induced support of the Church has committed agreat sin, for which it amould lose so time in making atonement, in chapter, the statemen, observes that a taste so university and enger as the theatre thas as consequence. I concei

### MME. MARIE ROZE.

A TALK WITH THE NEW PRIMA DONNA-WORK. ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE-A PROMISED OPERATIC SPASON.

Mme. Marie Roze, the prima donna of Her Majesty's Opera, London, and of the Grand Opera in Paris, arrived in New York during the last week and left on Saturday for Philadelphis, to engage in a series of performances that have been advertised by M. Stra-Rosch, in which Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, Miss Lancas ter and Mesers, Graf, Tom Karl, Conly and Gottschail will take part. The first appearance of the company will be at the Academy of Music in that city to-mor row night. Six representations are to be given, and ington, Pittsburg, Cieveland, Chicago and commence a tour that will cover about ave months.

It is expected that they will reach New York some time in March. Mme. Roze appears in America under the immediate auspices of Mr. Henry Mapleson, Jr., a son of the manager of Her Majesty's Opera, London, and brings with her an experience that is, identified not be that she will take the place of Titiens or o Patti; that she will supplant Nilsson or reproduce the effects of Grist and the old familiar coterie of opera artistes who used to command tribute from our operaloving public; but there is, nevertheless, much in the artistic character of the new claimant for honors at the hands of our people which makes her entrée one of interest at this time.

First, she has a commanding presence, is handsome in feature, refined in manner and elegant in dress and to illustrate in her method the highest culture of the European schools Her voice. as described by European critics, is a rich, round it may be mistaken for a mezzo soprano, but always conscientiously confined within a register over which she has perfect control. It is owing to this fortuitous combination of circumstances that Mme. Roze has achieved the successes which so prominently bring her face to lace with the artistic world.

Although she is by birth French she speaks English almost like a native, and it is only now and then that one catches the account which reveal her nationality.

The representative of the Herald who called upon her at the Everett House, commenting on this fact, inquired—

The representative of the Herald who called upon her at the Everett House, commenting on this fact, inquired—

"How is it, madame, that being born abroad you have such a control over our hard phrases?"

"Ah, Monsieur, by study, study. For years I have sat at the feet of the old composer, Pittman, hatening to and analyzing every sound of his voice. He taught me the oreauth and expression of an English vowel. Your language, by the way, is not one which permits the same musical effects as can be attained in the Italian. It is too full of consonants. It is not as open and free to the lungs and throat even as the Polish or the Russian languages, which, you know, are hard to speak and yet comparatively easy to sing."

"Have you acquired it easily, Sine, Roze?"

"Yes; I have a theory that one who possesses a musical ear can conquer the difficulties of any language, and it is to this fact that I attribute the easo with which arists are enabled to learn foreign tongues so much easier than ordinary people. In my own case I have had the advantage of large association with Euglish speaking friends. No one can be with Sir Michael Costa six months without learning the length, breadth, depth and monatrosities of the English language. Still be is very kind, even in the midst of his emphatic force."

"Why do you appear in Philadelphia before New York with batis and other entertainments that it would be aimost useless to begin the season of operaters, and that his books for a series of years show that March is a much better time for this kind of entertainment."

"Do you know Miss Kellegg or Miss Cary, with whom

would be aimost useless to begin the season of operahere, and that his books for a series of years show
that March is a much better time for this kind of entertainment."
"Bo you know Miss Kellogg or Miss Cary, with whom
you are about to sing?"
"Only by reputation, but for me that is enough. I
have a great admiration for their talents, and we shall
not clash. I cannot be jealous of them if I would. Our
styles are different, and it is because of this fact that
we shall harmonize."
"And of your own success?"
"Ah, that remains to be seen. Coming from a successful London season, where we have taken in £5,000
in six weeks, I shall pernaps be disappointed,
because I hear that the amusement season in America
is generally but; yet I shall be in a measure compensated in seeing the country, learning more of its
people and how to adapt myself to conditions of which
I may avail hereafter. This is not my first visit,
however. Some three years and I came nere during a
vacation and spent the commer months in making a
tour of pleasure."
"Now, Madame, have you any objection to giving
me a brief conversational sketch of your career?"
"Now, Madame, have you any objection to giving
me a brief conversational sketch of your career?"
"None whatever (amitingly); only put it down currente
calama. Born in Paris on the 4th of March, 1819, the
daughter of a barrister named Hors, I was always
fond of music and theurams. I commenced to learn
English when tweive years old, and later became
a pupil of M. Auber, the famous composer, in the Imperial Conservatoire. My
first appearance in public was in March
1865, when, at the request of M. Auber, I sang a 'Bengictus' before Louis Napoleon and the Empress
English when tweive years old, and later became
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the orith of the Prince imperial. By the way, you
should seet minage

for since that time I have been kindly received everywhere."
"What are the principal opers in which you propose to appear while in this country?"
"Or course that will depend on the will of the management, but I presume the reperfoire will comprise along. "Faust," 'Frowatore, 'La Favorita' and other well known and popular opers. I should like very much to appear also in 'Faul et Virginie,' which was expressive written for me by Victor Massé, and is full of gems. It certainly would be a novoity in this country and I think become a favorite. Marguerite in 'Faust,' however, is my own lavorite, and I never tire of appearing to that character."

"I think I have read somewhere that you have had rather a romantic experience of one kind and another."

did what I could for the sick and wounded—sang gave dramatic performances and obtained money for the unfortunate. If it were not egotistical I would show you the gold medials received for these services; but that is nothing. I only performed my duty. If you refer to heart affairs, yes, also. In June, 1874, I married Mr. Jule Perkins, of Chicago, a supero hasso, but helas! after a brief illness he died in six months. Now I am weeded to art."

"And evidently you have chosen England as your home?"

"For the present! have done so, because under the management of Mr. Mapleson I have appeared at Her Kejesty's Opera, London, overy easons since 1872 in various rolles, as well as it oratorios and concerts, and am naturally well satisfied with the result. My associations have thus become thorough! English, and isminingly pointing to Mr. Mapleson, Jr.), have brought some of them to America. I am sure that I shall like your country, and it shall be my endeavor to leave behind me wherever I go only the pleasantost of memories."

### AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL-THEODORE THOMAS' SYM-PHONY CONCERT.

full in this column in connection with its public re-hearsal on Thursday alternoon was repeated last night before a large audience. Toomas will always remain a favorite of the musical public because of his of the great masters. It is a question, however, whether by endeavoring to lorde Brahms' new symphony down the throat of a public which has so generally and emphatically refused to recognize any great merit in it, he is not doing himself injunite. Bectaiven, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Hander, Each, Raff and other composers afford themes that will always find ready insteners, and it is not necessary to the success of Thomas that he should make experiments.

STEINWAY HALL-DR. DAMROSCH'S SYMPHONY MATINEE.

The eleventh symphony matrices of Dr. Damrosch's grand orchestra was given at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, and drew another of the large and fashionprogramme consisted of the following selections:-Symphony (A. op. 90), allegro vivace, Andante con moto, menuetto, allegro (quasi saltarello), Mendelssohn, grand orchestra; air, "In questa tomba," Egethoven, A. E. Stoddard; a., (first time) pastorale for string orchestra, Boccherini; b., "Dance of the Hajpy Spirits, from "Orpheus," Gluck, string orchestra and flute; Romanza, from "Dinorah," Meyerbeer, A. E. Stoddard; festival overture by the orchestra, L. Danrosch. The performance was in all respects excellent, especially the singing of Mr. A. E. Stoddard, who took the place of Mr. L. C. Gottschalk. The festival overture by Dr. Damrosch, and the pastorale for string orchestra by Boccherina, were also among the locatures of the afternoon which evoked unusual interest on the part of the addience. On Saturday afternoon, January 12, the twelfth symphony finatines will be given. This is the last of the second series. The performance of the ninth symphony oy Beethoven baving been postposed and reserved for a future occasion, the programme will contain symphony (Forica) by Besthoven; concert (D minor), for planolorto, with string orthesirs, by J. S. Bach (the greatest of his concertos), which will be performed for the first time in this country by Mr. Bernard Bockelman; also a new string octet (two movements) by W. Bargiel.

Miss Hunt, a dramatic teacher of this city, gave an entertainment at Chickering Hali last evening, in which her pupils were the principals. The entertainment consisted of recitations and bits of acting. In the latter Miss Hunt sustained the male characte with a great deal of spirit. She played Romeo, Benedict and Orlando. Miss Senach, who recited the "Battle of Fontenoy," gave the "May Queen" in answer to an encoreaninroducing the novel feature of singing the words, "For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, for I'm to be Queen of the May, "All of the young ladies acquirted themselves with credit and were warmly applauded.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ENTERTAINMENT The fourth in the series of concerts under the man agement of the Amusement Committee of B company, Twen y-second regiment, was given at the regimental Young Apollo Club-Miss Kitty Brooks, Mr. W. S. Forman and Mr. O. W. Waitt-interpreted the vocal selections acceptably, and Miss Minnie Mason recited several popular extracts. There was a fair audience present, and the ell-rits of the performers were generously applianced. The building was not sufficiently warmed, however, a fault that should be remedied at future performances. armory in West Fourteenth street last evening. The

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES A dime concert at the Cooper Institute to-night. Miss Mary Anderson is playing Ludy Macbeth in

St. Louia.

Miss Rose Eytingo is said to be doing remarkably well in the West.

What is called "The Royal Circus" commences at

the Bowery this evening.
Downing's Ninth Regiment Band performs to-night

at the Grand Opera House.

Heller's wonders are among the most marvellous exhibitions of the generation,

"Christmas Eve in the South," is still the attraction of the San Francisco Minstrels. "The Duke's Motto" enters on its second week at

Niblo's Garden. The play has been unusually successful per attractive "Two Orphans."

Street Theatre. "The Babes in the Wood," the best holiday entertain-ment ever presented in New York.

Dion Boucicault in the "Shaughraun" is drawing the largest audiences that ever assembled in the Grand Opera House. The prices are popular.

"Won at Last," now on the boards at Wallack's, seems likely to remain the attraction for some time. Tony Pastor is making things very lively at his protty theatry, and keeps abreast the times by giving he public a series of laughable and entertaining per-

Rose and Harry Watkins continue at the National Theatre this week, in "Frodden Down." The performances have been good and well attended. "Dick Drift" is in preparation.

The Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, has

revived the good old custom of terminating the per-formance with a farce. Last week "The Two Buzzards" was the afterpiece.
Mr. John T. Raymond commences an engagement

at the Park Theatre to-morrow evening in Colonel Sellers, a part which he has made quite familiar to the theatre-going fraternity.

evening at the Cooper Institute, on which occasion an extra dime concert will be given, in which severa well known artists are announced to appear. "A Celebrated Case," now the reigning sensation in-

Paris, is to be presented at the Union Square Theatre during the season. Meanwhile "The Man of Success" holds the boards— "a noble play and nobly acted."

has proved one of the gramatic features of the season. She takes a benefit on Friday, when she will Rameo and Juliat.

The variety performances at the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, continue to be attractive, if one may judge from the audiences. On Wednesday the third annual benefit of Mr. George R. Edeson, the comedian, will take place, when 'a double bill' is announced. Mr. Jerome Hopkins will give his annual Christmas

concert for the Orpheon fund on Friday at Steinway Hall, on which occasion he will play several of his own compositions. The tableaux of the Nativity in imitation of the great painters will also be presented. Fechter, at the Broadway, in his powerful represen ation of Edmund Dantes in "Monte Cristo," has made one of the great dramatic marks of the season. He will play the part only six nights more and then appear as Obenreizer in the dramatization of Charles Dickens' "No Thoroughtare."

The engagement of John S. Clarke at his new theatre In Philadelphia-the Broad Street-has been very successful. It has been his first appearance in America in three years, and crowded houses have been the rule. This week the great comedian is to play "Red Tape" and the immortal Wellington de Boots in "A Widow Hant."

The Philharmonic Society will give another concert on the 12th inst. The programme, which we have recerved in advance, is as follows:-Symphony, No. 9. in C. Schubert; "Eine Faust," overiure, Wagner; obligate by Fred. Bergner; ball scene from dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," of 17, Berlioz.

The dramatic event of this week in Philadelphia is the first appearance upon any stage of Mr. William D. Gemmil, one of the managers of the Chestnut Street Theatre, the Wallack's of the Quaser City. Mr. Gemmill, who is said to be a fine elecutionist and amateur actor, makes his debut at his own establishment in be revived with entirely new scenery and a good cast. Uht

policy has never been successful, yet still they are York in artistic matters, and will clways discrimi-nate between claptrap and the true drama. There is a spiendid field for a thorough-going Wallackian stock company in Brooklyn, but anything less exshould not Mr. Wallack have companion companies in New York and Brooklyn and cause them to appea

The combinations "on the road" at the places named are as follows: -Boundanit Shaughraun Company, Paterson and Trenton, N. J.; Gumore's Band, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany: John Thompson, On Hang, Sedalia, Ma.: Mme Rentz' Minatrels, San Francisco, Cal.; O. D Byron, Across the Continent, Princisco, Canada; Kaie Caxion, Fac Orphans, Phindelphia; Fauny Davenport Combination, Al-bany; Robert McWade, Rip Van Winkle Brooklyn; Y. : Dora Gordon Steete, Newark, N. J. : F. E. Atken Maud Mutler, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor S. J. Sedgwick, Stereopticas Views, Danbury, Bridgeport and New Haven; Bryant's Minstrels, Augusta, Fa.

spring start for Europe to represent America in a to which there was a prompt subscription by sixteen members of \$100 each. Altogether the band raise among themselves and they count on generous spirited citizens to it crease the amount to \$40,000. Two new uniforms have been ordered, and there is no doubt that, whether playing "Yankee Doodle" to Queen Victoria, "Hail. the Rhine" to the Emperor William, they will ably interpret the musical taste of our country.

Mr. Sothern at the Park Theatre yesterday con cluded one of the most brilliant engagements of the season, a circumstance that is especially notable from the fact that while some other leading actors have played to a beggarly array of empty benches his own several plays have been received with unequivocal expressions of delight. The truta is that Sothern impresses much of his personal individuality on whatever be undertakes, and invests every representafail to secure the appreciation that attaches to true art. The Crushed Tragedian, Dundreary, Sydney Spoonbill and David Garrick are four parts of which the public never tire, and they apparently grow fresher with each reproduction. Mr. Sothern appeared in Brooklyn this week.

#### LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

The eleventh entertainment of the Young Men's

Hebrew Association took place last night at Lyric

Hall. The programme included a lecture, by the Rev. Abram S. Isaacs, on the suggestive title of the "Dance to Death," which preceded the vocal and lustramental part of the entertainment. The Rev. Mr. Isanes spoke with great carnestness and to describe to the audience a picture from the past, which would reflect some of the characteristics and history of the Hebrow race.' The lecturer then described the synagogue at Nordhausen, depicting the visit of Rabb: Cressiton to that picture: que and historic place to appounce the dread ildings of the persecutions of the Jews. The story of the distracted rabbi was to thrilling and heartrenning, and conveyed such appaling intelligence that the breathless concourse refused to believe him, giving as a reason that such barbarity was increable, and for the sake of humanity they would continue to doubt that such persecutions could be inflicted in an enlightened age. The lecturer next vividity described the lamily life in a Jownsh home in the fourteenth century, and introduced several bistorial figures, among whom was the Elector's son, who was in love with Susskind's daughter, the latter predicting impending danger to the Elector's son, who was in love with Susskind's daughter, the latter predicting impending danger to the Elector's iamily, whereat her latter disowns her and proclaims her to be the child of Count Schustzen, who was at the head of the persecutors of the Jewish race. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the Dance to Death Council meeting, where the rabbis are assembled to lear the testimony of condemustion against the maiden. He explained that he had selected this partly historical and partly romantic incident to impree his brethren with more enthusiasm for Judisam. "Come with me five hundred years back." He exclaimed; "you may miss the stoam engine, the newspaper, the lotty synangique's nome, but you may meet with more starling qualities of head and heart, unfinching parriotism, sublime devotion, never dying faith. Come with me then," he said, "across the Atlantic, across ivers and hils until we reach Nordhausen, a little town in the Thuringian forest. It is the middle of the lourieeth century. The battle of Cressy had just been lought. Germany is parcelled out among a crowd of dukes, signors and counts of high and low degree. It is a century of intellectual advancement, with Petrarch and Chaucer in the van. It is a century, too, of spiritual degradation, and the last 'strains of the Messengers are lost in the wild cries of despair and pain as death sweeps through France and switzerland and scatters was to thrilling and heartrending, and conveyed such relate had transpired; and after speaking of the per secutions of the Jewish rate at that era he pointed out the present advantages which his race empred in the country and Europe as contrasted with their position in the Middle Ages.

## EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. James Douglas, of Phonaxville, Pa., lectured in the great ball of the Cooper Union before a large audience. His subject was "Egyptim Atchitecture and Obelisks," He remarked that architecture is a branch of history, expressing the intellectual charsoter of an age, and every distinct style of architec ture is pervaded by a prominent idea. The arcuitecture of the present day is a mixture of styles, without originality. Durability was the prominent motive of the Egyptian architect. This idea was expressed in the form and modes of construction of the pyramids, and all the prominent parts of other structures were devised after the pyramidal type. The sloping walls of the temple inclosure and of the temple towers were pyramidal, and the obelisks are samply clongated pyramids. The sloping relies of the temple towers were pyramidal, and the obelisks are samply clongated pyramids. The sloping relies and pixteen-study of Egyptian columnal forms from the square pitlar up through the eight and pixteen-study form, in they morged into bundless of graceial water reeds or lotus, whose stems formed the shalls of the column, their buds—in some varieties closed, in others opened—forming the capitals. He showed how the Egyptians preferred the bulky, closed form, and covered them with the names of their kings, converting them thus into historical records, whoreas the Ptolemies, with their strong Greetan love of the beautiful, encircled them with with the tracery of vogetable formatiff the porticos of some of their temples became lossing ardens. The speaker then described the various parts of the temple, dwelling as length on the grand hall of Karane which, as exhibiting adaptation of means to attain a certain end, raiks with the most wonderful architectural enforts of any age, but it is lacking in esthetical excellence, firshting alserial samples in the produces in an eminent degree the effect desired the separate architectural parts are not in hemselves beautiful, He, Mr. Douglass, showed by magic lantern illustrations what an appropriate object the obelisk is when in justaposition with and relieving the monotonous mass of walls and towers constituting an Egyptian temple, above which its gilded apex towered atone, breaking the uniformity of the norizontal line, in contrast he three wopon the screen a picture of the obelisk at Piace de la Concorde, in Paris, it required no des ture of the present day is a mixture of styles, without originality. Durability was the prom-

Professor Adolphe Cohn lectured at the Hall of the Liberal Club, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, on "Men and Parties in France." The lecturer states that different peoples have different ideas, particularly concerning the science of government and positics. The French were Celuc in their origin and took their ideas of government from the Romans, but owing to the infex of foreigners, especially Germans, thoir views and ideas of these subjects had been greatly modified. Railsin, he said, as a historian, wrote of and lauded the British consitution, but nobody attempted such a thing for France, Germans, Spain or taily, because they had no consitution to write about. He dwelt at considerable length on the manner in which the French conducted their political affairs, gave a brief sketch of the division of parties in the Chamber of Deputies, the Right, the Left, the Right Centre and so on. He referred to Napoleon i, as a military here who was raised to the highest pinnacle of glory by the revolktion of 1703, and ended his career by icaving the French people worse off than they had been before. He spoke of Voltaire in terms of praise, and attributed the opposition which the Republic of France has now to contend with to the Catholic Church. Upon Gambetta, he considered, depended the political salvation of the French action. concerning the science of government and politics.